

Commanding Officer United States Coast Guard Marine Safety Center http://www.uscg.mil/hq/msc

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16710/P008079 Serial: H1-0200397 March 12, 2002

From: Commanding Officer, Coast Guard Marine Safety Center

To: Commanding Officer, Coast Guard Marine Safety Office Detroit

Subj: J. W. WESTCOTT II

45' x 14.5' x 4.4' Uninspected Pilot Boat

Casualty Analysis

Ref: (a) Phoncon of October 30, 2001 between LCDR Wiest and LCDR Hall of MSO Detroit

As requested in reference (a), we evaluated the stability characteristics of the J. W. WESTCOTT II, which capsized in the Detroit River on October 23, 2001 while conducting a pilot transfer with the tank ship SIDSEL KNUTSEN. We also examined the flooding rates of the port cargo door in both the opened and closed positions and the flooding rate of the hole in the port bilge vent.

CONCLUSIONS

- The J. W. WESTCOTT II had positive GM and sufficient freeboard prior to executing the transfer operation.
- Subsequent water on the main deck and progressive flooding into the pilothouse and engine room reduced the vessel's GM and freeboard placing the vessel in a critical condition.
- The cargo door's lack of a weather tight seal and the hole in the bilge vent contributed to the capsizing of the vessel.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS

- 1. On November 8th and 9th, 2001 hull offsets were measured by LT Rosello, LT Ray, and LT O'Mara at Nicholson's Dock in Ecorse, Michigan. Using these offsets a computer model of the J.W. WESTCOTT II was generated with the software program General Hydrostatics (GHS). On December 10, 2001 the salvaged vessel was hoisted by a crane and determined to weigh 30,900 lbs (13.79 LT). The lightship weight determined by our computer model varied only 1.3 % from the measured weight of the vessel. This comparison indicates that the computer-generated model satisfactorily approximated the actual vessel.
- 2. The following four stability scenarios were evaluated cumulatively: The initial condition, six inches of water on the fore and port deck, three feet of water in the pilothouse, and 10% flooding of the engine room. Six inches of water on deck was used in the second scenario because of the height of the coaming on the cargo door. Enclosure (1) contains the tabulated results of the vessels stability in the three progressive flooding conditions.
- Flooding rate calculations for the cargo door and bilge vent hole were based upon water velocity, hydrostatic head and approximate areas of the openings. The non-tight area at the bottom of the closed cargo door was 0.24 square feet. Although the cargo door sides were also

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non-watertight, flooding through the sides was not included in the calculations. The calculations do not account for progressive flooding between the pilothouse, engine room, and aft compartment of the vessel. The area for the open cargo door was approximated to be 3.67 square feet. This assumes an opening approximately 2 feet high with the cargo door half open. Enclosure (2) contains the approximate flooding rate data.

4. A three-dimensional animation, enclosure (3), of the initial transfer scenario was developed using 3D Studio Max software. This animation provided a visual representation of the significant size difference of the vessels. It should not be used to speculate on the rollover behavior of the vessel.

FINDINGS

- The J. W. WESTCOTT II is an un-inspected vessel under Coast Guard regulations and was not subject to regulatory stability standards. However, in the initial condition, the J. W. WESTCOTT II had positive stability and met the intact stability criteria of 46 CFR Subchapter S for vessels operating on protected routes. In this condition, the vessel had a GM of 7.04 feet, a freeboard of approximately 2 feet, no heel, and slight aft trim.
- Six inches of accumulated water on the fore and port decks reduced the GM to 3.0 feet.
 The vessel still maintained a freeboard of approximately 2.9 inches with positive righting arms.
- 3. The lack of weather tight integrity around the cargo door allowed progressive flooding into the pilothouse. Three feet of water in the pilothouse submerged the deck edge by approximately a foot. In addition, the hole in the bilge vent allowed flooding directly into the engine room.
- The scope of this analysis was insufficient to determine the dynamic forces acting on the J. W. WESTCOTT II due to the interaction of the two vessels in close proximity.
- 5. Volumetric analysis based on the combined minimum effects of water velocity and hydrostatic head resulted in flooding a time of approximately 3 minutes to attain 3 feet of water in the pilothouse. This rate was based upon the cargo door being closed. If the cargo door was open the pilothouse would have flooded in less than 1 minute. See Table 7 of Enclosure (2).

If you have any questions or need additional assistance in this matter, please feel free to contact the project officer, Lieutenant Brad Rosello, at the above number.

L. PEEK

Encl: (1) Summary of GHS Output Stability Characteristics of the J.W. WESTCOTT II

(2) Flooding Rate Approximations

(3) Animation of J. W. WESTCOTT II pilot transfer with SIDSEL KNUTSEN

J.W. WESCOTT II Stability Characteristics

Stability Summary						
Conditions of Flooding	GMt (FS cor.) (Feet)	Least Freeboard (Feet)	Equilibrium Heel Angle (Degrees)	Freeboard Height to Cargo Door (Feet)	Water on Board (Gallons)	
Initial	7.04 ft	2.09 ft	0.00	2.95 ft	0 gal	
Plus Water on Deck	3.00 ft	0.24 ft	13.88°	1.45 ft		
Plus Water in Pilot House	1.83 ft	-0.93 ft	15.71°	0.28 ft	1396 gal 4664 gal	
Plus Water in Engine Room	1.71 ft	-1.10 ft	16.26°	0.12 ft	4999 gal	

Enclosure (1)

J.W. WESTCOTT II Flooding Rate Approximations

Table 1

	Space V	olume by GHS H	ull Model	
HS Compartment	Weight (Long Tons)	Weight (Pounds)	Density (Pounds per Cubic Foot – lbs/ft³)	Volume (Gallons)
wd Collision Blkhd	1.30 lton	2912.00 lbs	62.40 lbs/ft ³	349.09 gal
Fwd Void	11.41 Iton	25558.40 lbs	62.40 lbs/ft ³	3063.94 gai
Aft Compartment	17.91 Iton	40118.40 lbs	62.40 lbs/ft ³	4809.40 ga
Fuel Tank Port	0.72 lton	1612.8 lbs	62.40 lbs/ft ³	193.34 gal
Fuel Tank Stbd	0.72 Iton	1612.8 lbs	62.40 lbs/ft ³	193.34 gal
Engine Room	10.15 Iton	22736.00 lbs	62.40 lbs/ft ³	2725.59 gal
Pilot House	21.13 lton	47331.20 lbs		5674.07 gal
Pilot House			62.40 lbs/ft ³	

Table 2

Source	Width (Inches)	Length (Inches)	Cross Sectional Area (Square Inches – in ²)	Cross Sectional Area (Square Feet – ft²)
Closed Cargo Door	0.75 in	46 in	34.5 in ²	0.24 ft ²
Open Cargo Door	23 in	23 in	529 in ²	
Hole in Port-Side			329 III	3.67 ft ²
Bilge Vent	1 in	1 in	1 in ²	0.007 ft ²

Table 3

Cross Sectional	Water Velocity	Water Velocity	Water Volumetric	Time to Fill Pilot House	Time to
Area (Square Feet - ft ²)	(Knots)	(Feet per Second)	Flow Rate (Gallon per Minute – gal/min)	with Water (Minutes)	3 Feet of Water in Pilot House (Seconds)
3.67 ft ²	10.00 kts	16.88 ft/sec	27804.26	0.09 min	5.18 sec
3.67 ft ²	9.00 kts	15.19 ft/sec	25023.84	0.10 min	5.76 sec
3.67 ft ²	8.00 kts	13.50 ft/sec	22243.41	0.11 min	6.48 sec
3.67 ft ²	7.00 kts	11.81 ft/sec	19462.98	0.12 min	7.40 sec
3.67 ft ²	6.00 kts	10.13 ft/sec	16682.56	0.14 min	8.64 sec
3.67 ft ²	5.00 kts	8.44 ft/sec	13902.13	0.17 min	The state of the s
3.67 ft ²	4.00 kts	6.75 ft/sec	11121.70	0.22 min	10.37 sec
3.67 ft ²	3.00 kts	5.06 ft/sec	8341.28		12.96 sec
3.67 ft ²	2.00 kts	3.38 ft/sec	5560.85	0.29 min 0.43 min	17.28 sec 25.92 sec

Enclosure (2)

J.W. WESTCOTT II Flooding Rate Approximations

Table 4

Cross Sectional Area (Square Feet - ft ²)	Water Velocity (Knots)	Door Flow Rates by Water Velocity (Feet per Second)	Water Volumetric Flow Rate (Gallons per Minute – gal /min)	Time to Accumulate 3 Feet of Water in Pilot House (Minutes)
0.024 ft ²	10.00 kts	16.88 ft/sec	1813.32 gal/min	1.32 min
0.024 ft ²	9.00 kts	15.19 ft/sec	1631.99 gal/min	1.47 min
0.024 ft ²	8.00 kts	13.50 ft/sec	1450.66 gal/min	1.66 min
0.024 ft ²	7.00 kts	11.81 ft/sec	1269.32 gal/min	1.89 min
0.024 ft ²	6.00 kts	10.13 ft/sec	1087.99 gal/min	
0.024 ft ²	5.00 kts	8.44 ft/sec	906.66 gal/min	2.21 min
0.024 ft ²	4.00 kts	6.75 ft/sec		2.65 min
0.024 ft ²	3.00 kts	5.06 ft/sec	725.33 gal/min	3.31 min
0.024 ft ²	2.00 kts	3.38 ft/sec	544.00 gal/min 362.66 gal/min	4.42 min 6.62 min

Table 5

Water (Hydrostatic Head) Height (Feet)	Water Volumetric Flow Rate (Gallons per Minute)	Time to Accumulate 3 Feet of Water in Pilot House (Minutes)	
2.00 ft	1219.30 gal/min	1.97 min	
1.80 ft	1156.73 gal/min	2.08 min	
1.60 ft	1090.57 gal/min	2.20 min	
1.40 ft	1020.14 gal/min	2.35 min	
1.20 ft	944.46 gal/min	2.54 min	
1.00 ft	862.17 gal/min	2.79 min	
0.80 ft	771.15 gal/min	3.11 min	
0.60 ft	667.84 gal/min	3.60 min	
0.40 ft	545.29 gal/min		
0.20 ft	385.58 gal/min	4.41 min 6.23 min	

Enclosure (2)

J.W. WESTCOTT II Flooding Rate Approximations

Table 6

Water	Cross	Water	Flow Rates by			
(Hydrostatic Head) Height (Feet)	Sectional Area (A) (Square Feet - ft ²)	Velocity (V) (Feet per Second – ft/sec)	Water Volumetric Flow Rate (Q=(A)(V)) Cubic Feet per Second - ft³/sec)	Water Volumetric Flow Rate (Q=(A)(V) (Gallons per Minute – gal/min)	Percentage of Engine Room Full after 3.21 Minutes of Flooding (Percent - %)	Volume of Water in Engine Room after 3.21 Minutes of Flooding (Gallons)
2.00	0.083	11.35	0.95	424.10	49.95	1361.37
1.80	0.083	10.77	0.90	402.34	47.38	1291.51
1.60	0.083	10.15	0.85	379.33	44.67	1217.65
1.40	0.083	9.50	0.79	354.83	41.79	1139.00
1.20	0.083	8.79	0.73	328.51	38.69	1054.51
1.00	0.083	8.02	0.67	299.89	35.32	
0.80	0.083	7.18	0.60	268.23	31.59	962.63
0.60	0.083	6.22	0.52	232.29	27.36	861.01
0.40	0.083	5.08	0.42	189.66		745.65
0.20	0.083	3.59	0.30	134.11	22.34	608.82
0.08	0.083	2.32	0.19	86.55	15.79	430.50 277.83

Table 7

Cumulat	ive Flooding Rate - Closed Ca	argo Door
Conditions	Water Volumetric Flow Rate	Time to Accumulate 3 Feet of Water in Pilot House
Water Velocity = 2 Knots and 0.2 Feet of Hydrostatic Head	748.24 gallons/minute	3.21 minutes

Enclosure (2)